

Preparation of Anti-ADDA Antibody

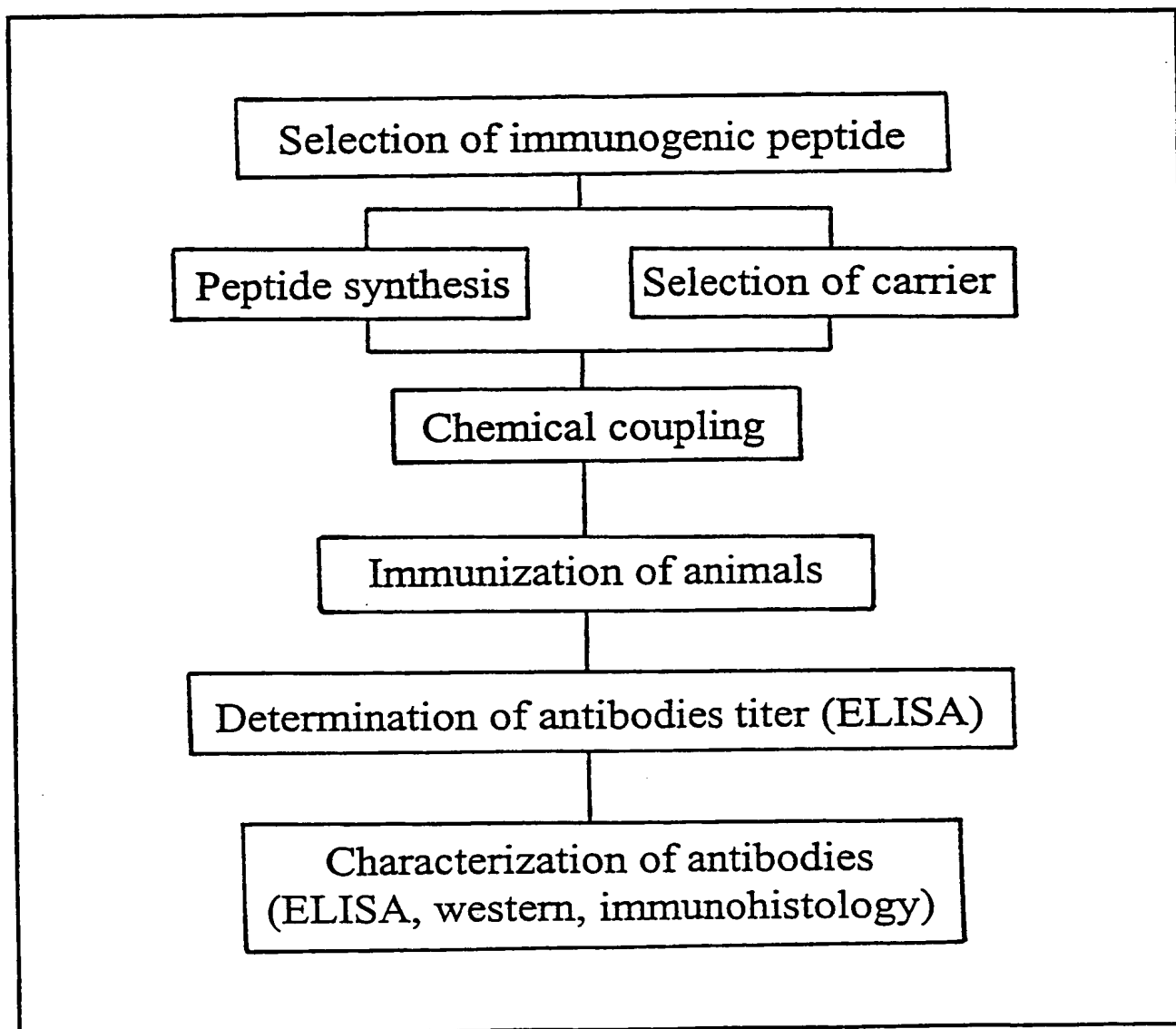


Fig. 1

2/7

Antibodies to the region of the molecule enclosed in the box are desired. Therefore, this part has been kept constant and the chemistry which is used to couple the the ADDA-hapten to the protein has to be varied in order to yield a suitable immunogen and antigen

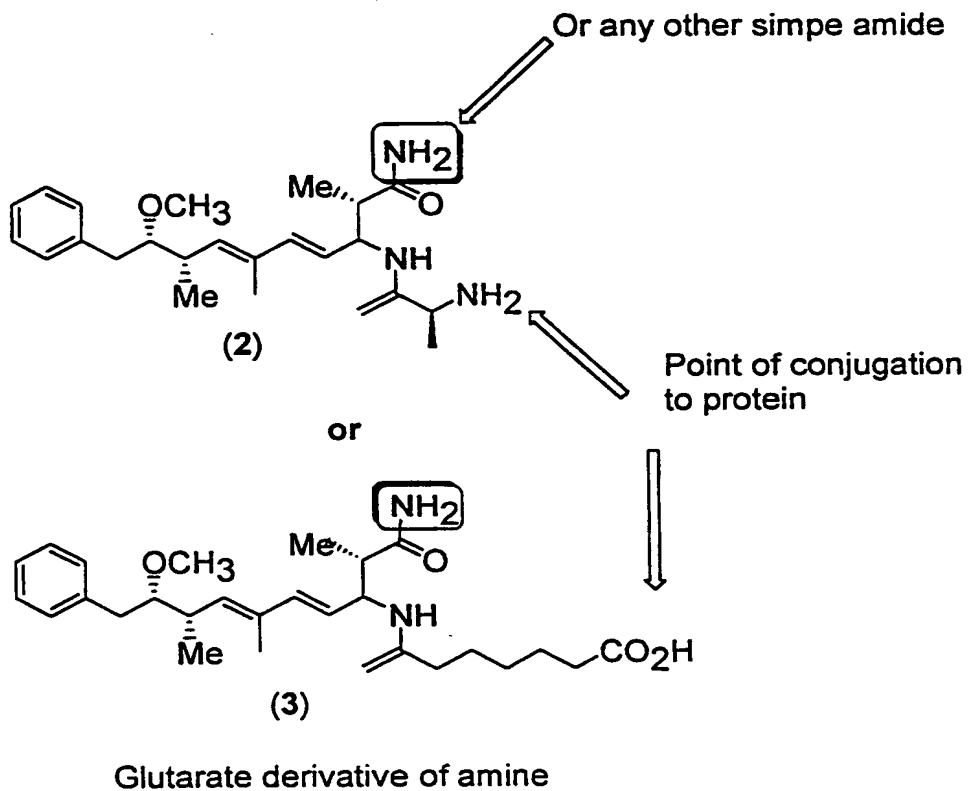
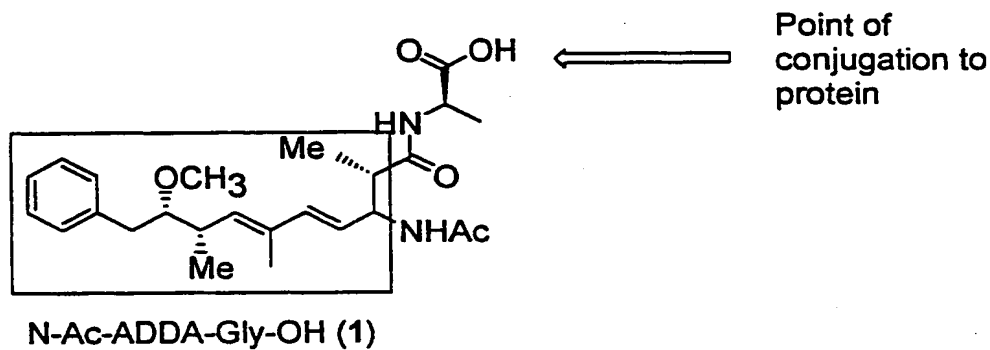


Fig. 2

3/7

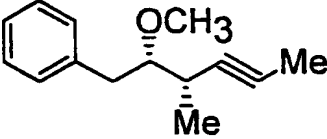
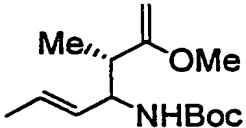
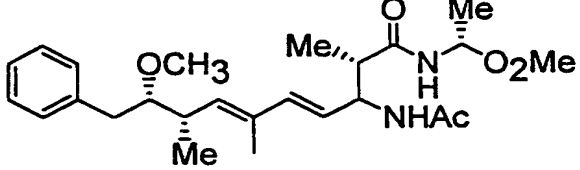
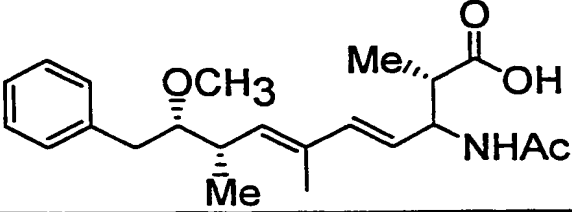
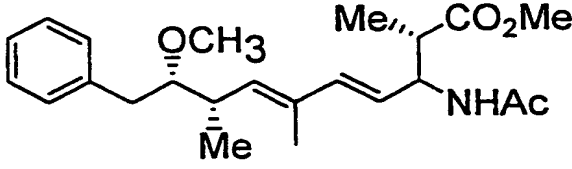
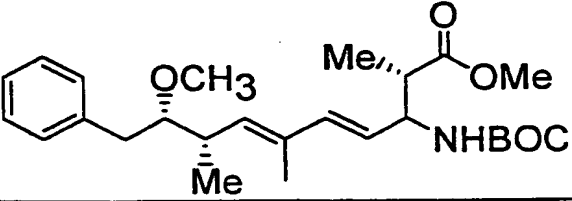
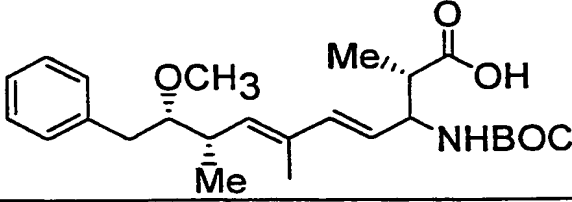
ADDA-Derivatives	
	Alkyne precursor MW 202.32
	"Vinyl iodide" precursor MW 369.23
	"ADDA", N-acetyl, D-ala, methyl ester MW 458.65
	"ADDA", N-acetyl, free acid MW 373.54
	"ADDA" N-acetyl, methyl ester MW 387.57
	"ADDA", BOC-amine, methyl ester MW 445.66
	"ADDA", BOC-amine, free acid MW 431.63

Fig. 3

4/7

Indirect Competitive MC-ELISA

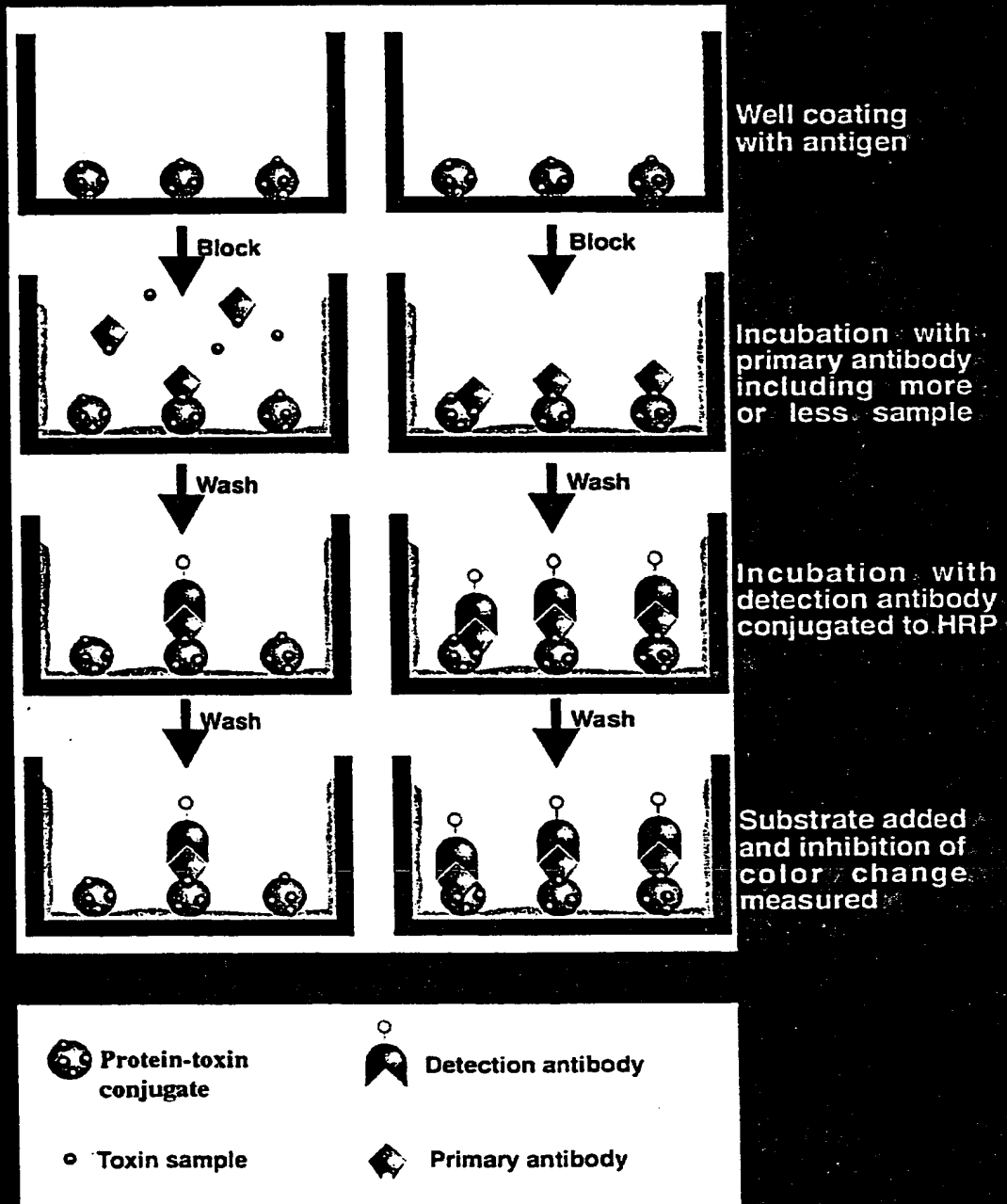


Fig. 4

5/7

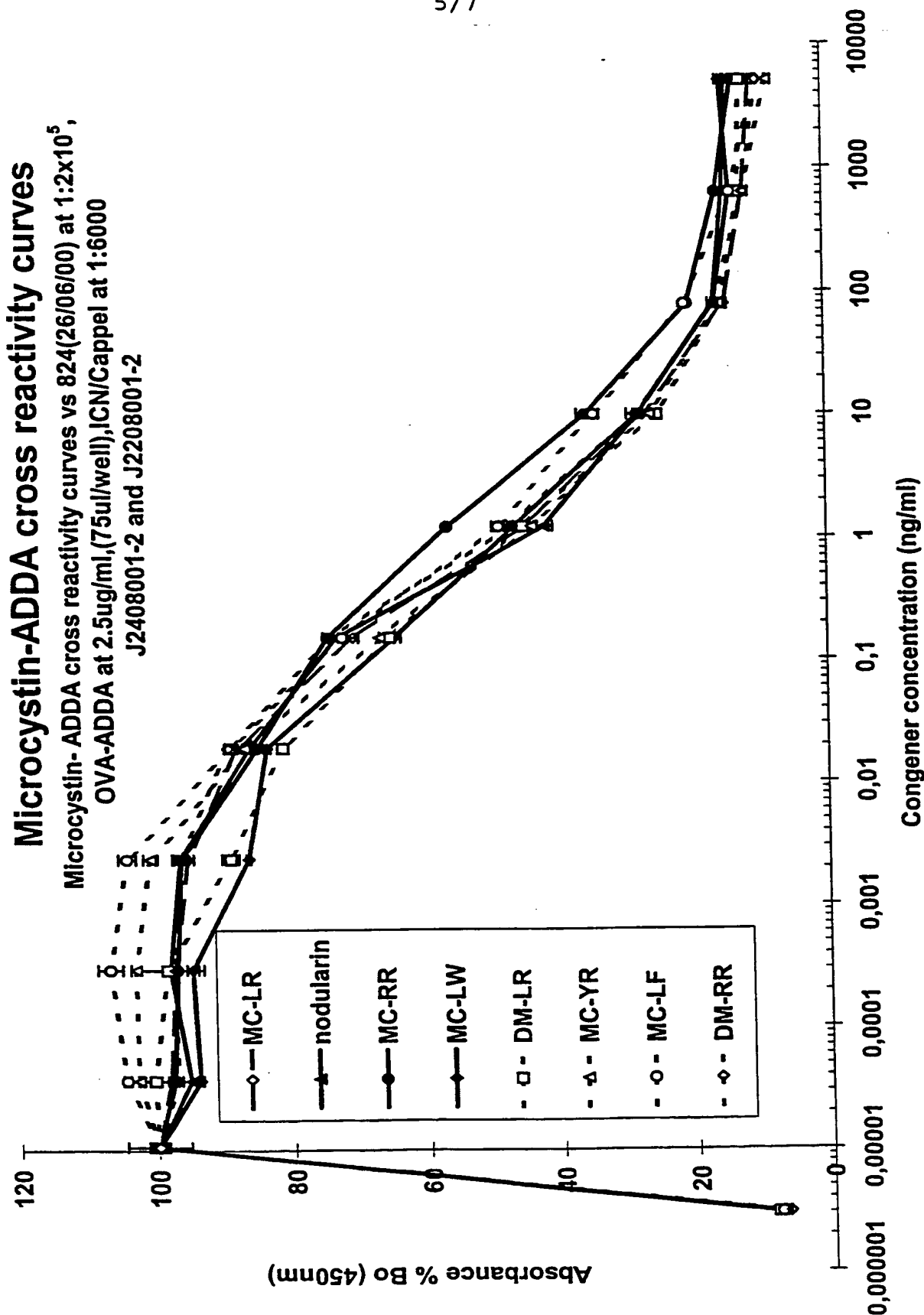


Fig. 5

HRP-MC-YR Direct assay
HRP-MC-YR conjugate prepared 3/99 Standard Curve MC-YR in PBS
Plate coater Sheep 825^{bleed}, 14/12/98 at 1:20000, Blocker 1% BSA/PBS
99153005

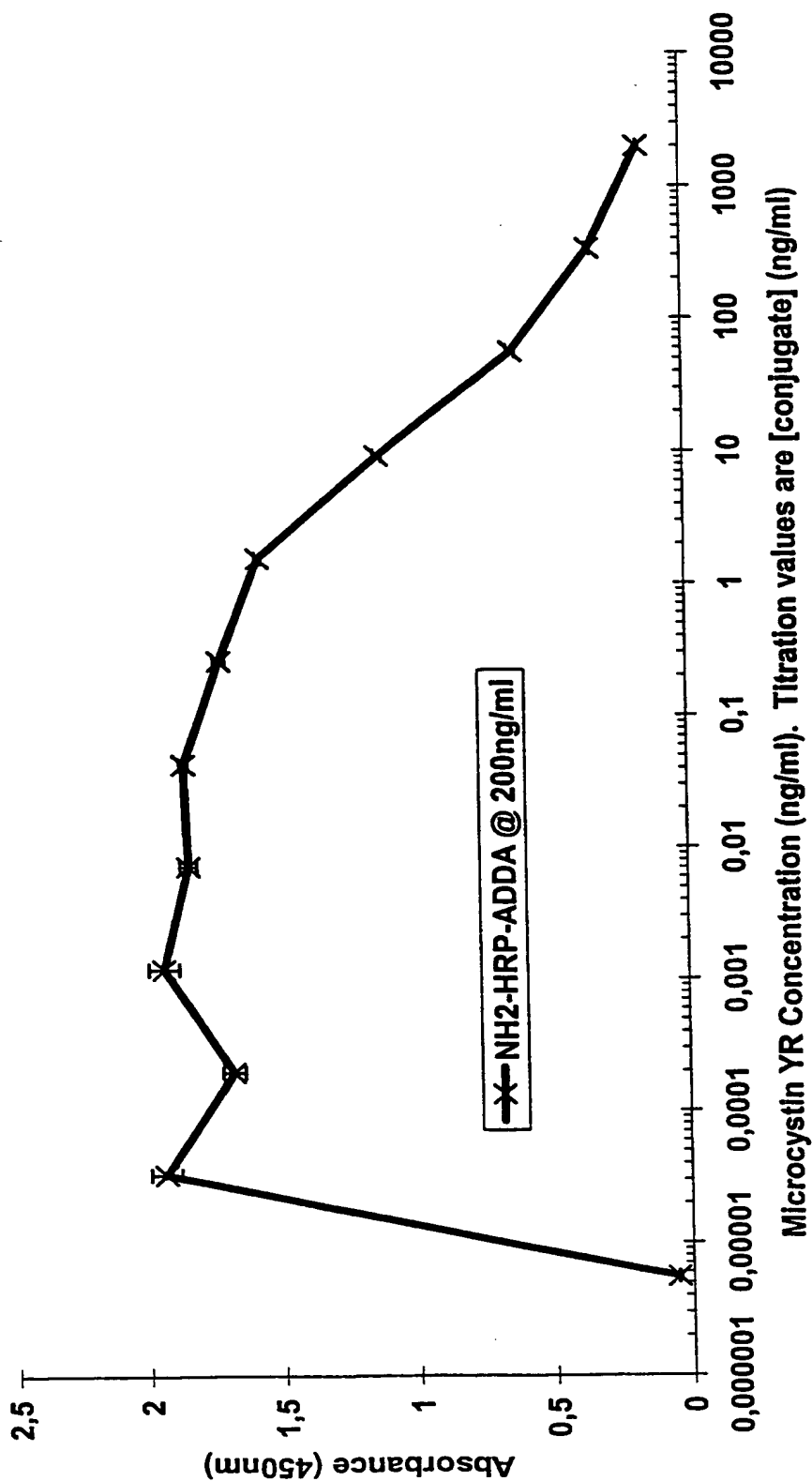


Fig. 6

Competition Curve of MYCR Using the 3G10 B10 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
OVA-ADDA-HG^{3/99} at 2.5ug/ml, Blocked 1%OVA/PBS^{0.45um filtered 10/1/99}, 3G10 B10 at 1:750, Silenus
Antimouse-HRP^{TG21A} at 1:2000
9910n001

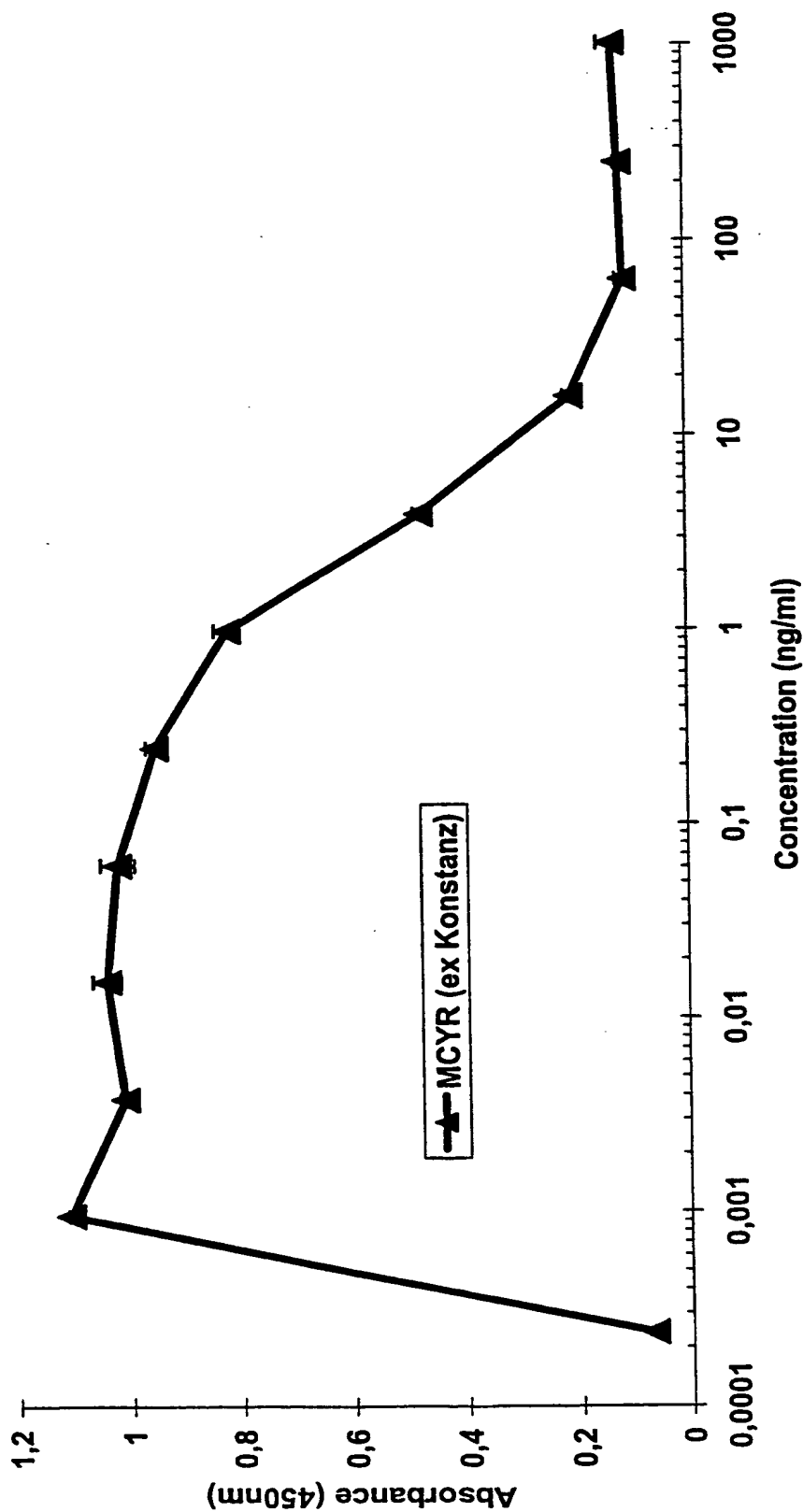


Fig. 7